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We fish with trawls in the spring of the year until dogfish make their appearance; then we go south and fish for mackerel with nets. Dogfish are very numerous when the mackerel appear, and it is hard work to keep clear from them. They follow the fish along the shore, and are a pest from May until November, and sometimes later. The more mackerel, the more dogfish. They are so plenty in Massachusetts Bay after July 1 that we abandon netting and go swordfishing until about September; then we go land lining or trawling. Last spring one night off New York we lost nets, valued at \$10 each, besides the fish they contained. We had taken from part of our nets 1800 fish at 40 cents each, when dogfish struck; and we lost 10 nets and all the fish in the remaining net, valued at \$2000 to \$4000.—Capt. Fred Wolfe, Boston, sch. Priscilla, eight to twelve men.

We have not been bothered so much in the channel this summer as previous years, and we have caught a great many more fish. We have had to sell them cheaper, although we have made as much money. When we strike dogfish they ruin our gear and prevent us from getting a trip. In September, 1905, we made two sets, and got a large quantity of dogfish, and did not get 1,000 pounds of food fish; the three previous sets, in the absence of dogfish, we got 8000 pounds of food fish each set.—John Thompson, Boston, sch. Mary Edith, 14 men.

Dogfish have been so plentiful for several years we cannot set any mackerel nets in fall as we used to, as dogfish chew the fish and gear all to pieces, and trawls about the same.—J. W. Sears, Provincetown.

I think it would be the best thing that could happen to the fishermen, and to the public at large, making it possible to catch fish that it is now impossible to catch on account of dogfish.—Joseph Hobert, Provincetown, sch. Vesta, 4 men.

I have been in the business 20 years, and when I first went, the dogfish would come about June 1 and go north in Massachusetts Bay, and be through by July 15. They would come back about September 1 and October 1 they would be gone by. Now they come May 15 and stay till November 1, without going away. When we are engaged in trawling, from November 1 to May 1, the dogfish are not on the coast.—John K. Cobb, Provincetown, sch. Betsy Ross.

We arrived at Boston November 3, from fishing off Highland Light, Cape Cod. Small dogfish were very plenty there, and bothersome. We would have had 25,000 or 50,000 more pounds of fish, if dogfish were not there. During this summer we have lost by dogfish, in two trips alone, 50 tubs of trawls, valued at \$300.—Antonio K. Sousa, Provincetown, sch. Philip P. Manta.

It is almost impossible to fish with nets in Barnstable Bay now. The main damage is that where they have been we cannot catch any other fish.—Alfred A. Mayo, Provincetown, sch. Iris.

Dogfish have driven many of our boat fishermen out of business by the destruction they have made, causing much loss of time and labor. Used to save livers when they were in good demand for oil, but of late years they have not been worth marketing, unless encouragement is given by adding bounty.—William Pierce, Salisbury, dory, one man.

Believe annual damage to trawls and hand lines will average from one-half to three quarters of actual value. Have seen large quantities of hake and other good food fish driven upon beach by schools of dogfish. Market fish caught on trawls often entirely destroyed by dogfish, which are also found on trawls in large numbers.—H. F. Woodward, Salisbury, dory, one man.

Dogfish cause great destruction to trawl gear; also responsible for large loss of bait and food fish. Have found many large cod and fother food fish which would weigh from 50 to 70 pounds, entirely eaten by dogfish, leaving only head and backbone hanging to hook. Set trawls with 900 hooks, and on hauling, counted 700 dogfish, two hake, one cod.—Wallace Kennedy, Beverly, sloop Governor Cleaves, two men.

Twenty years ago there were about 150 sail of small fishing boats belonging to this port; in the past year there were less than 50. A great deal of this decrease is directly responsible to the dogfish pest, which has practically driven two-thirds of our fleet out of business. This seems to me to be an unanswerable argument in favor of a bill to protect this industry, by paying a small bounty towards the wiping out of this nuisance.—Charles S. Currier, Newburyport, dory.

Used to make good year's work fishing. Now in spring of year, when dogfish school about here, have to knock off trying to fish, as they will destroy all food fish caught, and cause great damage, if not total loss, to all fishing gear put in water. Have hauled trawls finding nothing but head or backbone left of codfish which would weigh, if whole, from 60 to 70 pounds each; others with large bites taken out, entirely destroying market value. If fishermen were encouraged to make war on them by a small bounty, think everybody would benefit greatly by their decrease.—George M. Souther, Newburyport, dory.

Dogfish will bite holes in net about four or five inches square; also on trawls bite off the gangings and completely destroy same, taking bait and hook, leaving nothing but running line. We lose about from one-third to one-half of our trawl gear every year in this manner. If a bounty is passed will try to have satisfaction on them for losses sustained. They have driven about two-thirds of our former boat fishermen out of the business entirely.—A. P. Hilton, Newburyport, gasoline boat, two men.

Dogfish annually cause a heavy loss to small boat fishermen. Trawls set over night are often found stripped of all marketable fish, besides being wrenched apart and snarled up so as to cause often total loss of material. After dogfish make their appearance many fishermen have to lay idle a long time, or go into some other industry to make a living.—Clarence C. Lunt, Newburyport, gasoline boat, two men.

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AT DOGFISH HEARING.

Congressman Gardner Will Assist Congressman Terrill.

Hearing Has Been Set for Week of February 26.

The hearing before the sub-committee of the committee of merchant marine and fisheries at Washington, on the demand for dogfish legislation has been set down for sometime during the week of February 26.

Congressman Terrill of Natick will have charge of the hearing and will be assisted by Congressman Gardner of this district. It is understood in Washington that Ex-Representative McIntire of this city will head the delegation which will appear before the committee from this state.

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Herring Notes.

Sch. Georgie Campbell sailed today for New York where she will take out her cargo of frozen herring.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Arthbr Binney, shore.

Sch. Ella G. King, Georges, 12,000 lbs. salt cod, 4900 lbs. halibut.

Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, shore.

Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.

Salt handline Georges codfish, \$5.25 per cwt. for large, \$4.25 for medium.

Salt trawl Georges codfish, \$5 for large, 4.00 for medium.

Salt hake, \$1.25.

Salt haddock, \$1.75.

Salt cusk, \$2.50.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.50 for large, \$3.50 for medium, \$2.50 for snappers.

Newfoundland salt herring, in bulk, \$4.50 per bbl.

Newfoundland salt herring, barrelled, \$5.75 per bbl.

Newfoundland frozen herring for bait, \$3.00 per cwt.

Shore frozen herring, for bait, \$2.50 per cwt.

Fresh halibut, 10 cents per lb. for white and 6 1-2 cts. for gray.

Splitting prices of fresh fish, large cod, \$2.25 medium cod, \$1.37 1-2; haddock, 86 cts; hake, 85 cts; cusk, \$1.40; pollock, 65 cts.

Boston.

Sch. Hope, 7000 haddock, 2000 cod.

Sch. Lillian, 20,000 cod.

Sch. Mary Edith, 4500 haddock, 300 cod.

Sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 3000 haddock, 1000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Louisa R. Silva, 21,000 haddock, 1200 cod.

Sch. Stranger, 6000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. A. C. Newhall, 5000 haddock, 500 cod.

Sch. Sylvia M. Nunan, 6000 haddock, 400 cod, 1060 hake.

Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, 45,000 haddock.

Haddock, \$2 to \$2.50; large cod, \$3.25; market cod, \$1.25; hake, \$1 to \$4; pollock, \$3.50.

SPRAY'S FIFTH TRIP.

At T Wharf Today with About 97,000 Pounds Fish.

Was Absent Twelve Days and Secured Fare on Georges.

The steam otter trawler Spray, Capt. H. Dexter Malone, arrived at Boston this morning from her fifth trip since she was launched, with a good fare of 97,000 pounds of fresh fish, 93,000 pounds of which are haddock. The craft was 12 days on the trip and fished on the southwestern part of Georges.

The market is very dull at Boston today, two offshore fares being on the way here to the splitters, while live shore haddock sold for \$1.25 per hundred weight and from that up to \$2.

The trip of the Spray will undoubtedly be taken out by the stockholders on the wharf, but as the prices are so low and the market does not want but few off shore fish, the craft will not make a very big return for her good-sized trip.

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THE DOGFISH PEST.

Reports of Captains and Others on Depredations.

Commission Received 195 Reports From This City.

In order that its research and report on the damage caused by dogfish to the fisheries of Massachusetts should be as thorough as possible and that facts should come direct from the men affected by these pests, the Massachusetts fish and game commission sent out circulars to the captains of fishing vessels and boat fishermen, as well as trap and weir men along the coast, which were taken to these men personally by special agents of the commission. From this, 584 replies were received and at the end of each circular was a space for remarks in general regarding the pests. Of these reports received, 195 were from this city, and believing them of considerable importance and interest, the TIMES will print a portion each day until all have been given to our readers.

The reports follow:

NUMBER SIX.

Mine is the same story of everybody else around here. Dogfish are a great nuisance, and if they could be driven off shore or destroyed, believe it, would be of lasting benefit not only to fishermen but to general public. When dogfish strike round here a great many of the boat fishermen, after suffering their first losses, haul their trawls and go ashore to loaf, causing great loss of time, and making fishing pretty poor business to get living at. Fishing fleet of this port reduced over two-thirds inside of twenty years.—George Thurlow, Newburyport, dory.

Have been fishing from here for many years, and have seen fleet of this port decrease in number from about 150 to present number, below 50. Believe dogfish are directly responsible for driving many fishermen out of the business. Twenty years ago could get as high as \$1 to \$1.25 per bucket for dogfish livers; present worth about 25 cents. This price, unless small bounty is attached, does not pay fishermen to try to kill them off.—Jabez M. Eaton, Newburyport, dory, two men.

Don't use anything but torches and dip nets to catch herring with, as I only fish short time each year. Have seen lots of damage done to nets and drag seines by dogfish getting inside and tearing their way out. Have seen lots of dogfish at night chasing schools of herring two or three miles up the river.—John E. Dolan, Ipswich, gasoline boat, two men.

Used to save dogfish livers some years ago, but at present price not worth marketing. Large schools of dogfish came off here in spring, and see scattering ones up to late in fall. Follow herring up in river, and cause destruction to fishing nets, etc., besides destroying fish caught in nets and on trawls.—Samuel S. Small, Ipswich, Grape Island, gasoline boat.

Have caught as high as 200 dogfish on hand lines in part of day, and lost all of bait. Have to lose much time in fishing by changing from one spot to another, on account of large schools of dogfish. When fishing for herring in river often see dogfish up two or three miles from mouth after schools of herring. Many herring caught in nets destroyed so as to be unmarketable.—Edward Kent, Ipswich, dory.

In using drag seine or nets often have them damaged by dogfish, besides having to throw away many fish which were bitten by dogfish so as to destroy market value. Don't think annual loss to apparatus (\$50) is any over-estimated, as some years it will cost a good deal more than that amount to repair gear alone, not reckoning time lost in fishing.—John E. Haynes, Ipswich gasoline boat.

I fish mostly with crew of other boat, but occasionally set few nets for myself. Have often seen dogfish up in the river two or three miles. Believe they chase and scare the herring and bait fish, so as to make them a great deal harder to catch by fishermen. Often find herring partially eaten after being caught in nets.—Herbert T. McKenney, Ipswich, gasoline boat.

Only fish for herring in fall of year, mostly in the river and vicinity. Dogfish often seen chasing schools of herring, making it harder for fishermen. In fishing with drift or set nets find large numbers of herring caught, so badly eaten as to destroy them for market.—J. F. Claxton, Ipswich, gasoline boat.

In replying to the foregoing questions, I have answered as truthfully as possible, and there are some questions asked which are very hard to answer. I have seen \$300 worth of trawls destroyed in one day by dogfish; and I have no hesitation in saying that unless the fishermen are paid for destroying them, dogfish will be so numerous in Massachusetts waters that it will be impossible to obtain any food fish during the summer months. If we were paid for destroying them, when we get them on our trawls we could kill them by cutting off tail. Now we merely shake them off as quickly as possible, so we can get our trawls set again.—Valentine Nell, East Boston, sch. Elmer E. Gray.

Dogfish are so plentiful on the coast and in the bays that it is impossible to fish there between the months of May and November, and we have to go to some of the off shore banks, such as Georges and Brown's banks. If there was a bounty on dogfish (enough to make it an object to catch them), it would open a new industry for the fishermen, and would give hundreds of men and boats employment during the summer season without going to the banks, and in a few years would materially increase the supply of edible and bait fish.—E. J. Cunningham, Boston, sch. Stranger.

On one trip this summer we lost \$200 worth of gear, owing to the dogfish.—T. W. McComiskey, Boston, sch. Catherine D. Burke.

If a bounty was placed on dogfish, I fear that it would be harder to get crews to fish for marketable fish, as the bounty would start the men for dogfish.—Antonio P. Goulart, Boston, sch. Walter P. Goulart.

I think if bounty went on dogfish it would make them scarce, and save labor men and increase wages; and, more, it would give the men courage to destroy them.—Larance Norris, Boston, sch. Mary A. Whalen.

My opinion in regard to the dogfish question is this: they are both a benefit and an injury to the fisherman. Where they are a benefit is this: they act as a scavenger, and eat up the gurry when you are dressing the fish, which, if they did not, would sink to the bottom and rot and drive the fish away. They destroy the trawls, which are replaced by new, which is really a benefit to fishermen. They are in these waters during the summer months, when there is an over-supply of fish; and if the dogfish destroyed more than they do, the fishermen would get more for what fish they brought in, and the market would not be glutted as it is now, with the fleet of vessels that is now fishing. I think that the dogfish are more of a benefit than an injury to the fishermen at the present time.—H. Daly, Boston, sch. Harmony.

MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION.

Board of Trade Committee Home from Washington.

PRAISE TO CONG'MN GARDNER

Interesting Talk with Dr. Wiley, Government Chemist.

Messrs. Thomas J. Carroll, William F. Moore and Benjamin A. Smith, representing the Gloucester Board of Trade, who have been in Washington for several days relative to an amendment to the proposed pure food bill which is now being considered by both houses of congress, had a long conversation with Dr. H. W. Wiley, the pure food expert of the department of Agriculture, on Saturday.

Dr. Wiley may be said to be responsible for this pure food legislation. Ever since he has been at the head of the government bureau of chemistry, he has been urging upon congress the necessity of passing such a bill, but so far has never been successful. The chances really look brighter than ever before this year, however, the bill now occupying a place in the senate which practically insures its passage in that body sometime this winter. If it once goes through the senate, it is almost sure to pass the house, although perhaps in an amended form.

The Gloucester delegation informed Dr. Wiley on Saturday that they were not opposed to pure food legislation; but, in fact were in favor of a bill which prevented the misbranding and adulteration of foods. On the other hand, however, they did not agree with the contention of the doctor that the preservative used in putting up codfish was injurious in such small quantities to the health. For that reason they had prepared the Lodge amendment, which provides that the clause in the bill prohibiting the use of preservatives shall be removed by maceration in water or otherwise before the article so preserved goes to the table.

Dr. Wiley said he could not agree to this amendment, not so much on account of the injurious effects of the preservative in codfish as in some other articles. He cited ham as one of these and said that this preservative is used to a great extent in ham, and it would be impossible to stop it under the proposed bill if the Lodge amendment were inserted.

Dr. Wiley further informed the committee that he would not oppose any amendment exempting fish, pickles and catsup from the clause prohibiting the use of preservatives. He further added to the delegation that he was fond of fish balls, and he should continue to eat them for his breakfast so long as he could get them, whether they contained preservative or not. He further continued that while he should hate to give up his fish balls, he was self-sacrificing enough to do so rather than have the pure food bill fail of passage, and this wholesale poisoning of 80,000,000 of people continue.

The Gloucester people left for home last evening, well pleased with their visit.

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President Carroll of the Board of Trade was seen by a TIMES representative this morning and said that the committee arrived home yesterday and was well pleased with the result of its visit. At the hearing before the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, a good impression was made, and many points of which the committee had the wrong impression were corrected. A conference was had with Dr. Wiley, who, while he told the committee that he should oppose the Lodge amendment, would not oppose an amendment allowing the use of a certain amount of boracic acid on codfish.

The committee explained to the interstate and foreign commerce committee at the hearing that they did not appear in opposition to the bill, but that, on the contrary, they uphold all the provisions of the same regarding the false branding, etc., of goods, but that what they wanted was the right to use boracic acid up to a certain per cent. on codfish.

The local committee was met on its arrival at Washington by Congressman Gardner and he worked indefatigably with them all the time they were there. He appeared with them before the committee and made a very strong speech in regard to and setting forth the contention of the Gloucester men.

President Carroll said that of course he could not tell how the bill would come out, but he felt that a good impression had been made and that the situation had been placed before the committee in the right light, and several wrong impressions had been corrected and from the interest which the committee showed in the statements of the Gloucester delegation, good results could be hoped for.

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The despatch is as follows:

"Upon the conclusion of the diplomatic exchanges between America and Great Britain with respect to the Newfoundland fisheries case, which are proceeding slowly, it is probable that negotiations will be opened looking to a more satisfactory settlement of the Pacific sealing question.

"In regard to Newfoundland the American and the British governments are exchanging notes respecting the rights which American fishermen are entitled to under the act of 1818. Great Britain is believed to have satisfied America as to the charges that the Gloucester fishermen were the victims of illegal action on the part of Newfoundlanders, who it was claimed cut American nets. Any new treaty or arrangement affecting American fishermen in Newfoundland waters will be arranged at Washington by Secretary Root and Ambassador Durand."

Feb. 19

TOOK CHANCE AND PROFITED.

Sch. Catherine G. Howard
Made Remarkable Trip.

WENT TO THE GRAND BANKS.

Brought Big Fare of Fresh
Codfish and Halibut.

Sch. Catherine G. Howard, Capt. William Doyle, arrived here yesterday with the best fresh fish trip of the winter, 130,000 pounds of fresh codfish and 4000 pounds of halibut.

The trip is a most unusual one for this season of the year, and probably in the history of the fisheries no winter haddock ever went so far for a fare of fresh fish as has the Howard on this trip. The craft has been gone about three weeks and has been way down on the Grand Banks among the halibuters.

Generally at this season of the year, the halibuters report lots of codfish on this ground, but the weather is generally so bad that it would be next to impossible for a haddock to go down there and get a trip, as fish days would be few and far between, and to stay as long as a halibuter does would mean that whatever catch was made would be liable to be in poor shape when the craft came home.

On their last trips, the halibuters, as usual, reported lots of codfish down there. As the weather had been so fine during the winter, Capt. Doyle decided to take a chance at it and go there and try for a trip. He struck the weather and he also struck the fish.

Some idea of the fishing can be had when he states that the last day they fished, six or seven days ago, they hauled 60,000 pounds of fish. Nothing but the fact that he used up all his ice prevented Capt. Doyle from having a much bigger fare, as the next day was fine and they could have fished all right.

The trip is an exceptional one and is undoubtedly the first of its kind from there at this season of the year. As the vessel has not been long gone, the fish are in good condition, and Capt. Doyle and his crew will make a fine stock and share as the result of the chance they took in going so far for a trip. The fare sold to Stude Gorton & Co.

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NEW TREATY PLANNED.

By Secretary Root and English Ambassador Durand.

AGREEMENT EXPECTED SOON.

Will Take Place of Present Treaty
of 1818.

A London despatch of Saturday states that the British and American governments are exchanging notes respecting our Newfoundland rights under the treaty of 1818, and that a new treaty or arrangement affecting American fishermen in Newfoundland waters will be arranged at Washington by Secretary Root and Ambassador Durand.

The settlement of this much mooted question is of great importance, not only to the Gloucester fishing interest, but to the fish trade all along the coast and throughout the country. The fact that negotiations have been in progress looking to a settlement of the whole treaty coast question has been well known here for some time, but it was thought that the matter would not be definitely settled before next fall. It would appear from the news from London that slow progress had been made on the matter between the two countries.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. A. C. Newhall, shore.
Sch. Catherine D. Enos, shore.
Sch. Pythian, shore.
Sch. Henrietta G. Martin, shore.
Sch. Mary E. Silveira, shore.
Sch. Bertha M. Bailey, shore.

Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.

Salt handline Georges codfish, \$5.25 per cwt. for large, \$4.25 for medium.

Salt trawl Georges codfish, \$4.75 for large, \$3.75 for medium.

Salt hake, \$1.00.

Salt haddock, \$1.10.

Salt cusk, \$2.25.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$3.50 for large, \$3.00 for medium.

Newfoundland frozen herring for bait, \$3.00 per cwt.

Shore frozen herring, for bait, \$2.50 per cwt.

Fresh halibut, 10 cents per lb. for white and 6 1-2 cts. for gray.

Splitting prices of fresh fish: Large Eastern cod, \$1.87 1-2; medium do., \$1.37 1-2; large Western cod, \$2.12 1-2; medium do., \$1.50; haddock, 85 cts.; cusk, \$1.25; hake, 80 cts.; pollock, 65 cts.

Boston.

Sch. Emily Cooney, 9000 haddock, 500 cod.
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 17,000 haddock, 2000 hake.

Sch. Estelle S. Nunan, 16,000 cod.

Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, 6000 cod.

Sch. James S. Steele, 7000 haddock, 800 cod.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, 7000 haddock, 2000 cod.

Sch. Philip P. Manta, 14,000 haddock, 2000 cod.

Sch. Mary A. Gleason, 9000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Emilia Enos, 10,000 haddock, 5000 cod.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, 6000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 10,000 haddock, 2000 cod.

Sch. Rienzi, 9000 haddock, 1000 cod, 3000 hake.

Steam trawler Spray, 90,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 1000 flounders, 400 halibut.

Sch. Flavilla, 15,000 haddock, 500 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Julia Costa, 7000 haddock, 2000 cod.

Sch. Priscilla, 20,000 cod.

Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., 60,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 15,000 cusk.

Sch. Mary G. Powers, 60,000 haddock, 2000 cod.

Sch. Lillian, 14,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1500 hake.

Sch. Carrie F. Roberts, 4000 haddock, 2000 cod.

Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, 8000 cod.

Sch. Mertis H. Perry.

Sch. Viking, 3000 haddock.

Sch. Mattie Brundage, 3000 haddock, 2000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Minerva, 10,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. M. P. Howlett, 19,000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. John M. Keen, 6000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Albert Geiger, 1000 haddock, 10,000 cod.

Sch. Manomet, 3000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Ida S. Brooks, 10,000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Elsie F. Rowe, 2000 haddock, 2500 cod.

Sch. Genesta, 16,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Teresa and Alice, 18,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Mattakesett, 8500 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Olivia Sears, 8000 haddock, 500 cod.

Haddock, \$1.25 to \$2; large cod, \$3 to \$3.50; market cod, \$1.25 to \$1.50; hake, \$1.25 to \$4.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Preceptor was at Liverpool, N. S., last Friday.